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LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1999 FORM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list, updated to 14 January 1999, of persons murdered during the cowardly massacres perpetrated in Makobola from 30 December 1998 to 1 January 1999 by elements of the Rwandese Patriotic Forces (RPF), members of the aggressive troops of the Ugandan-Rwandan coalition.

This list was drawn up on the basis of many reports that have reached the Government through various Congolese non-governmental organizations working in the eastern territories of the Democratic Republic of the Congo under Rwandan and Ugandan occupation. The recorded number of peaceful Congolese citizens murdered in cold blood by RPF stood at 814 on 14 January 1999.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo draws attention to the statement issued to the press on 13 January 1999 by the President of the Security Council, which declared, among other things, that the members of the Council had expressed their indignation about the reports of a massacre of hundreds of civilians in South Kivu and had called for an international investigation into those killings. The members of the Council had asked for the cooperation of all in the investigation.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo further draws the Council's attention to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, which, among other things, "condemns all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calls for an international investigation into all such events ... with a view to bringing to justice those responsible".

My Government urges the Security Council to ensure that an international investigation is launched immediately to bring out the facts on the Makobola massacre and the other atrocities perpetrated by the forces of aggression of the Ugandan-Rwandan coalition.

My Government also recalls the spirit and the letter of the agreement on peace in the Great Lakes region, signed in Syrte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the statement issued to the press by the President of the Council on

22 April 1999, which, recalling Security Council resolution 1234 (1999), and calling on all the parties to respect and submit to this resolution, declared that the members of the Council welcomed in particular the fact that the signatories of the peace agreement had decided on an immediate cessation of hostilities. The members of the Council urged the other parties to the conflict to commit themselves to an immediate ceasefire. They stressed that efforts to that end should be made by all the parties.

In view of the foregoing, my Government reiterates its request to the Security Council that Rwanda and Uganda be required to adhere strictly to resolution 1234 (1999), particularly to the paragraphs demanding an immediate halt to the hostilities and calling upon those two States to bring to an end their military presence and to take immediate steps to that end.

My Government also requests the Council to demand that Rwanda and Uganda conclude a ceasefire agreement with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to create the necessary conditions for a rapid and peaceful settlement of the crisis, including the unconditional withdrawal of their uninvited troops, and to refrain from any action that might further aggravate the situation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) André Mwamba KAPANGA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

The Makobola massacre:

List of persons killed by soldiers of the Rassemblement congolaise pour la démocratie, from 30 December 1998 to 1 January 1999

N0.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
01	NDAMA RUSANGIZA	DELFIN (diacre et sécouriste CRN)	M	MAKOBOLA
02	MUSEMEWA	Epouse de Mr.KIHEKA	F	"
03	Mère Mr.KIHEKA		F	"
04	Epouse de Mr.NGWETO		F	"
05	MALIYANI	GODEFROID (sec.CRN)	M	"
06	KISHIBISAHA	MALIYANI	M	MAKOBOLA
07	MAPWATA	MALIYANI	M	"
08	REMY	MALIYANI	M	"
09	Epouse de Mr. MANDEVU		F	"
10	MARIE	NALUSHUMDA	F	"
11	MATESO		F	"
12	BUDOGO-BUDOGO	Burundaise réfugiée	F	"
13	MIMA		F	"
14	ZENEYA		F	"
15	KAYE		M	"
16	BAHATI	BULENGE	M	"
17	MUSUNGU	BULENGE	M	"
18	KABWANA	BULENGE	M	"
19	KABIBI	BULENGE	F	"
20	NESHO	MIKOMA	M	"
21	MUGANGANE	WA-BAZIBA	M	"
22	TUBEREZA		M	"
23	MUBANGUBANGU		M	"
24	JOSEPHINE	Epouse de Mr. MASTA	F	"

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N0.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
25	FITINA	FATUMA	F	"
26.	KYAKUHA	KAMNOBE	F	"
27	BYAOMBE	CESAR	M	"
28	MALOLA	ASSUMANI	M	"
29	MANA	Epouse de Mr. KANGERE	F	"
30	MULIKWA	BUGARAMA	M	"
31	KITABO	KITAMALA	M	MAKOBOLA
32	HONORE	NAKITUMBA	M	"
33	NYSHASHA	MAMA KAMANGO	M	"
34	ECHA	MWENDA	F	"
35	KAYUYA	MALIYANI	M	"
36	KITUNGANO	KITITA	M	"
37	MAUWA	ROSA	F	"
38	NAKASHINDI		F	KATUTA
39	BILOMBELE	EBENGO	F	"
40	EYANGANO	BIKOPO	F	"
41	KYOYO	Epouse de Mr. NAKITUMBA	F	"
42	FATUMA	MARONDO	F	"
43	SENGE	GODELIVE	F	"
44	LUNGA	JOSEPHINE	F	"
45	FAILA	ANGENYELE	F	"
46	ABUNGU	CHRISTINE	F	MIKUNGA
47	ESOA	REMIE	M	"
48	ESOA	ONCA-OBE	F	"
49	YOSTINA	LOPONGA	F	"

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N0.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
50	NYASSA	ASAMBA	F	"
51	USURI	WENYA	M	"
52	MASASI	WENYA	M	"
53	SWEDI	AMISI	M	"
54	MAKOMA	CRISTINA	F	"
55	SHOLA	MARTA ELONGO	F	"
56	FITINA	NABASIKYAKA	F	"
57	LOKOLE	LUSUNGU	M	MIKUNGA
58	AMANI	LUSUNGU	M	"
59	GEORGETTE	MmBYULA	F	"
60	MWENGE	NABAUKYAKA	F	"
61		KIBISWA	F	"
62		KAHINDO	M	"
63	BITA	KAHINDO	M	"
64	AWEZAYE	KAHINDO	F	"
65	WABIKWA	KAHINDO	F	"
66	YENA	APENDEKI	F	"
67	W.	AMISI	M	"
68	BIENFAIT	ITONGWA	M	"
69	NAMTOMDACHI	ESOA	M	"
70	JEANINE	MPENDA	F	"
71	KIPANZA	SALEHE	M	"
72	MANDELENI	WA BABA	F	"
73	BILEMO	SALEHE	F	"
74	MILENGANYO	ALONDAMWAMI	M	"
75	BILEBWA	MAWAZO	M	"

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N0.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
76	ZALIYA	NAMAHEMBA	F	"
77	LUKANGYELA	EKYAMBA	M	"
78	FAMRA	LUKOLE	M	"
79	NAKASENGE	MWAMINI	F	"
80	NALUPOONDA	MISUNGA	F	"
81	LUPONDA	ESOA	M	"
82	MULISHO	SHUKURU	M	"
83	AMISA	NAMLANGALA	F	MIKUNGA
84	PATRICK	KONGOLO	M	"
85	NAMATE	CHABENGANA	F	"
86	SAFI	NACIBIYAA	F	"
87	BUHEBELO	LANKINA	F	"
88	REHEMA	APOLINA	F	"
89	SAMSON	MANONO	M	"
90	MLONDANI	KACHELEWA	M	"
91	BOSONGOMA	MAYALIWA	M	"
92	APOLINA	BYOSAA	M	"
93	MIASHI	MIYAMBANO	F	"
94	ASENDE	MASUMBUKO	F	"
95	NYOTA	ENDANI	F	"
96	NAAMBACA	ITONGWA	F	"
97	MAWAZO	SALIMA	F	"
98	TAABISENGWA	SALIMA	F	"
99	LEA	SALIMA	F	"
100	JOSEPHINE	NA MmBUTU	F	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
101	LUKAMBELO	WENDJA	M	MIKUNGA
102	IALIYA	AMEMRE	F	"
103	NAMBULECIBWA	NGUBULWA	F	"
104	SAFI	WABANGWA	F	"
105	ALUMBE	MKOKO	F	BANGWE
106	SUNGULA	MmALE	M	"
107	ABWE	MLASI II	F	"
108	MKYUNGU	FUMORO	M	"
109	MZALIWA	HOSHINAWAKE	M	"
110	REHEMA	ACHAYI	F	"
111	ALIMASI	LUMENGE	M	"
112	BINWA	BITA	M	"
113	ASANI	ALUMBE	M	"
114	JACQUES	MWENDA	M	"
115	ALINGI	ONGE MBALAMWECHI	M	"
116	APAKO	ONGE MBALAMWECHI	F	"
117	MAHONECHO	ONGE MBALAMWECHI	F	"
118	MLASHI	ONGE MBALAMWECHI	F	"
119	SAMUELE	ONGE MBALAMWECHI	M	"
120	ATONDA	ONGE MBALAMWECHI	F	"
121	BOBILYA	ABWE MALAMWECHI	F	"
122	SUMBUNI	SAFARI MBALAMWECHI	M	"
123	AAMBA	SALUMU MBALAMWECHI	M	"
124	MANDELENI	SALUMU	F	"
125	MAHONESHO	SALUMU TAMBWE	M	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
126	AMISI	ABUNGO	F	BANGWE
127	MmBUNDA	ODENI	M	"
128	TATU	ODENI	F	"
129	RISIKI	ODENI	F	"
130	MAYA	ODENI	M	"
131	BOKOBO	LWAMESO	M	"
132	TENGESHA	NSASECA	F	"
133	ABWE	ISHIABWE	M	"
134	KALUTA	MAHOKA WELONGO	M	"
135	HANRI	NGOLO	M	"
136	REHEMA	NAMMBWELWA	F	"
137	BOBILYA	BAKUMBA	F	"
138	THERESE	BOBILYA	F	"
139	MWENDA	MLUBI	F	"
140	NABEMBA	NISALO ONGE	F	"
141	MAAO	SALUMU	M	"
142	ANGEBANI	MALIPO	F	"
143	CLAUDINE BELINDA	BENGA	F	"
144	ETO	ASONGO	F	"
145	KAGESUMU	FURAHIGHA	F	"
146	KATAINA	MMENGAKOBE	F	KAHAMA
147	MMANDANA	EMANGA	M	"
148	SIKITIKO	EMBWE	F	"
149	MAZAMBI	KYALONDAWA	M	"
150	NATANI	SILA	M	"
151	ESUBE	GASTON	M	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
152	WAMAKANDA	ESUBE	M	KAHAMA
153	WILONJA	LISASI	M	"
154	ALISA	NYANGO	F	"
155	MELANIA	LOTOELO	F	"
156	BILOMBELE	LOTOELO	F	"
157	MTEMA	LOTOELO	M	"
158	DEPE	LOTOELO	M	"
159	ANTO	LOTOELO	F	"
160	MMBUMBA	LOTOELO	M	"
161	ABELECHI	LOTOELO	M	"
162	NYENGELA	BWAMI	M	"
163	SAFI	LOTOELO	F	"
164	BONYEMU	LOTOELO	F	"
165	SHUKURO	LOTOELO	M	"
166	ELOCHO	LOTOELO	F	"
167	AMISA	LOTOELO	F	"
168	CHEKANABO	LOTOELO	F	"
169	MINYEKO	AKYENA	M	"
170	KISE	AKYENA	M	"
171	MmBOMBA	AKYENA	M	"
172	YENA	NAKALA	F	"
173	CHEKANABO	WIYONGA	F	"
174	EKYOCHI	WABUCHIBWA	F	"
175	ASENDE	SELEMANI	F	"
176	ABWE	YALUMBA	M	"
177	NYENGELA	MIASI	M	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
178	EKIOCHI	NASENDE	F	KAHAMA
179	SUGULA	WACHAULE	F	"
180	MALENGA	YELAMWA	M	"
181	BYALUNWA	ABWE	F	"
182	PENDEZA	ABAGWA	F	"
183	MAMIRENGE	NGAVANWA	F	"
184	YALUNDAWA	NGYELA	F	"
185	BYALONWA	ICHIBYANGELA	F	"
186	NAGAYONE	NDAHAZA	M	"
187	LUMUMBA	NDAHAZA	M	"
188	JEANNE	NDAHAZA	F	"
189	SABITI	ISHEKELA	F	"
190	FARAJA	ISHEKELA	F	"
191	KITUMANI	ISHEKELA	M	"
192	BULUMBA	ISHEKELA	M	"
193	FEZA	LUTUMBU	F	"
194	ARONI	LUTUMBU	F	"
195	EMBETE	LUTUMBU	M	"
196	MALUMBE	MMANDAMA	M	"
197	MASHAKA	MMANDAMA	M	"
198	NYAMBWE	MMANDAMA	M	"
199	LAINI	MMANDAMA	M	"
200	FALIALA	MMANDAMA	F	"
201	UNGWA	MMANDAMA	M	"
202	BULEMBO	SADI	F	"
203	ILEMBO	SADI	F	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
204	WALOMONA	SADI	M	KAHAMA
205.	DIEUDONNE	WALUWENYA	M	"
206	KABAMBWA	WAKYENYA	M	"
207	MARIAMU	MAZAMBI	M	"
208	MSAFIRI	ABWAKE	F	"
209	SIUZIKI	MBILIZI	M	"
210	WABO	MBILIZI	M	"
211	KYOBA	MBILIZI	M	"
212	MWENDA	MBILIZI	M	"
213	BUSA	MBILIZI	M	"
214	WAHENDA	MBILIZI	F	"
215	NYOTA	MBILIZI	F	"
216	WALUCHWELA	MBILIZI	F	"
217	WALUMONA	MBILIZI	M	"
218	LUTUMBU	BYAMUNGU	M	"
219	ITONGWA	LUNGELE	M	"
220	EKUKULA	NDALO	M	"
221	KISIE	BWANI	M	"
222	SITUMAI	ABDUL	M	"
223	FIKIRINI	MUFULERO	M	KABUMBE
224	JEANNETTE	AMBIANCE	F	NGALULA
225	MAUWA	ASANI	F	"
226	FILIPO	ISA	M	"
227	ISMAELI	BENGA	M	"
228	PENDEZA	ISA	F	"
229	OLOMWENE	ISA	M	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
230	ENDANI	ISHEKELA	F	NGALULA
231	ZAINA	NYAMBWE	F	"
232	BILOMBELE	NYASSA	F	"
233	NAGUNGU	BUKUMBA	F	"
234	NAGUNGU	ABWE	F	"
235	NAGUNGU	ANA	F	"
236	NAGUNGU	THERESE	F	"
237	KAZUZU	WETU	M	"
238	NAABWE	LOYI	F	"
239	IBUCHWA	ASUSU	M	"
240	ABALE	ILANGYI	M	"
241	MAKALA	ILANGYI	M	"
242	HERI	ASUKULU	M	"
243	AOCHI	MMANIMWA	M	"
244	LUSHI	MWATSHI	F	"
245	MSOMBWA	TAMUSAALE	M	"
246	MBELECHI	HERI	F	"
247	MBELECHI	KAKYAMBE FEZA`	F	"
248	MORTON	BENGA	M	"
249	NAMIYA	RAMAZANI	M	"
250	NAMBELWA	SOFIF	F	"
251	EKA	KAMULEWA	M	"
252	MINYEKO	ISHIBABU	M	"
253	ISHIBABU		M	"
254	KITUNGANO	USENI	M	MUKWEZI
255	JOSEPH	MPUPO	M	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
256	MWALIMU	AMBILO	M	MUKWEZI
257.	BAHATI		M	"
258	AMBAMBA		M	MBOKO
259	MOMBO	AKAMBA	M	LUSAMBO
260	SHAURI	APUTULA	M	"
261	SAVERI	LWAMBANYA	M	"
262	CRISTINA		F	MUNENE
263	MAUA		F	"
264	MKE	MASTA	F	"
265	MUBANGOBANGO		M	"
266	NAMALELEMBE	MWAMINI	F	KASEKEZI
267	ABEBELE	MAWAZO	F	"
268	YOHALI	EVELINA	F	"
269	EKIKI	TUBANGYO	M	"
270	AMUNASO	MLISHO	F	"
271	NYANGE	LUKANGAKYE	M	"
272	SHIBAKYE	ECHA	M	"
273	ISHIABWE	ASA	M	"
274	YANGYA	AMISA	F	"
275	ASSUMANI	HALI	M	"
276	TOBONGYE	HALI	F	"
277	MWENGE	ABEA-EKA	F	"
278	ESOLOMWA	BALAHIMU	M	"
279	ABABELE	ALISHI	M	"
280	MIMA	NA ABUE	F	"
281	FAMILLE KIHEKA	5 ENFANTS (*)		

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
282	FAMILLE MANDEVU	5 ENFANTS (*)		KASEKEZI
283	FITINA FATUMA	2 ENFANTS (*) (Césarienne forcée)		"
(*)	**Total : 280 personnes** **Total : 9 personnes** **Totaux: 289 personnes**			
290	ALISA	WABANGWA	F	KIVONGOLWA
291	ELECHI	MASUMBUKO	M	"
292	JULIENNE	NANGYUCHI	F	"
293	SHMEDI	MAHUNGU	M	"
294	ABWE	FAHISI	M	"
295	MANDELENI	NABITO	F	"
296	YOHANA	NALWAGE	M	KASENYA
297	SALOME	MAKUMBA	F	"
298	BITISHO	MAWAZO	F	"
299	YOSHUA	MALEANI	M	KAMBA
300	KALUTA		F	"
301	CHALA	BILEMO	F	"
302	WANYA	AMISI	M	"
303	NATANI	SHILA	M	"
304	GODEM		M	"
305	MLONDA	EBUKA	M	"
306	EPANGYA		M	"
307	MKYUNGU	EKYELA (EKELA)	M	"
308	MMBUNDA	SALEH	M	"
309	ALUMBE	ABINAMWISHO	F	"
310	MAYA		F	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
311	ELEMA	YAMWHINGA	M	KAMBA
312	ALUNGU	LOKOLE	M	"
313	NAWELONGO	IVONE	F	KALOMO
314	RAZARO		M	KASHEKEZI
315	ASSANI	ALEXIS	M	"
316	MUNGANYA	POLIDORC	F	"
317	CHALA	MLISHO	F	"
318	NYOTA	ITONGWA	F	"
319	SALIYA	NAMAHEMBA	F	"
320	FAMILLE MBIRIMA	3 ENFANTS (*)		"
321	FAMILLE HOJA BWENGA	4 ENFANTS (*)		"
322	FAMILLE MALIYANI GODEFROID	6 ENFANTS (*)		"
(*)	**Total : 30 personnes** **Total : 13 personnes** **Précé-: 289 personnes dent** **Totaux: 332 personnes**			
333	NAKANANA	NTASHA	F	"
334	MIRENGE	BARUTI	M	"
335	JUSELLE	MIHIGO	F	"
336	SHAHONA	MIHIGO	M	"
337	SHAPATA	MIRENGE	F	"
338	PATILI	MIHIGO	M	"
339	MASUMBUKO	BARUTI	M	"
340	MALOBA		M	"
341	IDI	MIRENGE	M	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
342	GODE	SENGE	F	KASHEKEZI
343	MAPWATA	GODE	F	"
344	RISIKI	GODE	F	"
345	DUNIA	GODE	M	"
346	NABYOCUCWA		M	"
347	M'LONDANI		F	"
348	MAPENDO		F	"
349	MULASI	NAMIYEKO	F	"
350	EANGANO		F	"
351	BIBI	NAKITUNGA	M	"
352	MTOTO	FRANCOIS	F	"
353	JOSEPHINE	WAATUTA	M	"
354	MAZAMANI	MNENE	M	"
355	ALUNGU	ONGE	M	"
356	NAMWATUMU		M	"
357	MUSUNGU		M	"
358	WEELENDA	WEKELA		"
359	FAMILLE MIKOMA			"
360	FAMILLE SEGERE	9 PERSONNES (*)		"
361	FAMILLE KAGERE	4 PERSONNES (*)		"
362	FAMILLE WENYA	4 PERSONNES (*)		"
363	FAMILLE BASHASHUNGU	3 PERSONNES (*)		"
364	FAMILLE BASHIHOGE	28 PERSONNES (*)		"
365	MARIA (PLUS 1 FILS)	20 PERSONNES (*)		"
366	FILS DE JOSEPHINE NDOHI	2 PERSONNES (*)		"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
367	FILS DE NESHO	4 PERSONNES (*)		KASHEKEZI
368	FILS DE CHALA	5 PERSONNES (*)		"
(*)	**Total : 26 personnes** **Total : 81 personnes** **Précé-dent : 332 personnes** **Totaux : 439 personnes**			
440	MBIRIMA	EMMANUEL	M	KIVONGOLWA (via UVIRA - MAKOBOLA)
441	MAHONESHO	WA MLOLA	F	"
442	NDAILONGO	RASHIDI (Sécouriste)	M	"
443	MARIYABO	NABAJUMBI	F	KALOMO
444	Belle fille MIKOMA		F	"
445	ADOLPHE	OMARI	M	"
446	NYASSA	OMARI	F	"
447	YUSTANI	BULENGE	F	"
448	MUGANGANE	ROGER	M	"
449	SIYAWEZI	MUGANGANE	F	"
450	MAONESHO	BILEMO	F	"
451	MALIPO	BENI	F	"
452	MANDE	SALUMU	F	"
453	AMBA	SALUMU	M	"
454	MARIA	NYARUSHUMBA	F	KANYANGWE
455	NANGWARE	KARINGINGO	F	"
456	NANGOME	JULIENNE	F	"
457	TINDA	SAIDI	M	"
458	NDA'ALA	Fils MUYENGA	M	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
459	ENGENISHI	BWANGA	F	ILAKALA
460.	BAIYE	JOSEPHINE	F	"
461	MAVUNJA	ECLESIA	M	"
462	KASIBA		F	"
463	KASUKU		M	"
464	MAESA	KAKUMBU	F	"
465	NAPINDA	KUNGU	F	"
466	BENJAMIN	SHIABWE	M	"
467	KASHIMBA	MWATUMU	F	"
468	SAFI	WABUCHIBWA	F	"
469	LENDEZA	NANDOTO	F	"
470	ABALE	ONGE MBALA	F	BANGWE
471	JOSEPHINE	ONGE MBALA	F	"
472	KOLETA	OSENI	F	"
473	ANJELANI	SALUMU	F	"
474	ALULEA	ABALE GHANA	M	"
475	GANAGANA		M	"
476	M'KYUNGU	W'EKELA	M	"
477	SHANGWE	ASSUMANI	M	"
478	SWEDI	ALIMASI	M	"
479	SADI	ALUMBE	M	"
480	SALEMANI	LUMUNGA	M	"
481	CHALA	ELOGO	F	"
482	BENGA	JEAN PIERRE	M	"
483	ECHA	MWASHITE	F	"
484	BAUKYAKA	ECHUMBE	F	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
485	MWANYI	MALENGELA	M	BANGWE
486	BUYEMU	WIYONG	M	"
487	JACQUES	ONGHE	F	"
488	MASEMO	MUTAMBALA	M	"
489	EPANGYA	SALEHE	F	"
490	SUNGULA	AOMBE	F	"
491	ALUBETINA	ABABELE	M	"
492	MLONDA	ANZURUNI	F	"
493	TENGENESHA	BIBI HERI	F	"
494	RAZARO	LWAMESO	M	"
495	YOSE		F	"
496	MAWAZO	MENYO'ELEMA	F	"
497	MAYA	MMBUNDA	F	"
498	ALUMBE	K.	F	"
499	NAWELONGO	LEA	M	"
500	ALULA	YENA	F	"
501	MONIQUE	MTAMBALA	F	MIKUNGA
502	MAMAN	FATUMA	F	"
503	YENA	NAMWANUE	M	"
504	ASEMDE	ESOA	M	"
505	HUZURI	AMISI	F	"
506	NYASSA	MPENDA	F	"
507	ABUNGO	WILONGA	M	"
508	CHALA	ELOCHO	F	"
509	BUNYUMU	ELOCHO	M	"
510	AMISA	ELOCHO	F	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
511	MLISHO	ELOCHO	F	MIKUNGA
512	MOTEMA	ELOCHO	M	"
513	NYOTA	ELOCHO	F	"
514	SAFI	ELOCHO	F	"
515	MWEN'ESUBE	ELOCHO	F	"
516	MILENGANI	ALONDAHWA	F	"
517	SALIYA	NAMAHEMBA	F	"
518	MLONDANI	MANYINWA	F	"
519	NAMSENGELO	MAYALIWA	F	"
520	KAMNO	MYAYO	M	"
521	HONORINA	MANENO	M	"
522	NAMTE	HOMARI	M	"
523	MITANGA	HOMARI	M	"
524	FREDERIC	ANGETE	M	"
525	DODOMA	KATONDA	M	"
526	YOHANA	MWAKWA	M	"
527	LALIYA	MWA'A	F	"
528	SAKINA	MIRAMBA	M	"
529	RAMAZANI	MIRAMBA	F	"
530	NAYOTA	YONASI	F	"
531	BILEMO	ITONGWA	M	"
532	TOSHA	AMIDO		"
533	ROZA	ECHA	F	"
534	MWA'A	ABEKYA	M	"
535	LOKOLE	ISHILANGO	F	"
536	EPENDO	MWA'A	F	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
537	WATUNGYA	AHUBELE	M	MIKUNGA
538	NYASSA	NABILUBI	F	"
539	NABUTUNGA	NAMWEMBE	F	"
540	NAMLELWA		M	"
541	AOCHI	NENDJO	F	"
542	WILONDJA	JANO	F	"
543	MAOMBI	JANO	F	"
544	BATASEMA	BWALFU	F	"
545	ITONGWA	NKABO	M	"
546	BILECHA	APENDEKI	F	"
547	EBISWA	BALONGELWA	F	"
548	AKUMBA	OREDI	F	"
549	NGYUKU	OREDI	M	"
550	LOKALELO	MMANDAMA	M	"
551	LUNYEMBA	ABEKYA	F	"
552	UMBELECHA	ABEKYA	F	"
553	REHEMA	ABEKYA	M	"
554	ZAWADI	ABEKYA	F	"
555	ASENDE	ELIZA	M	"
556	MIKABOKABO	IDI	F	"
557	BULOKO	MWA'A	F	"
558	ECHULE	ITONGWA	M	"
559	ALONDAMWAMI	CHANGA	F	"
560	ABEKYA	IYANGYA	F	"
561	MAWAZO	SELEMANI	F	"
562	SANGANI	LUKAMBO	F	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
563	NAMABAMBA	MIGUNGA	F	MIKUNGA
564	KIMBITI	MILUNGA	F	"
565	ISSA	LUBUNGA	F	"
566	NALWAMBA	NAYENGA	M	"
567	FITINA	NAIYANGA	M	"
568	SALUMU	EMBETE	M	"
569	LALIYA	EMBETE	M	"
570	ABULE	LUSAKANYA	M	"
571	WEBUNGA	LUSAKANYA	M	"
572	MMENENWA	LUSAKANYA	M	"
573	REHEMA	NSEMBWA	F	"
574	YUNIKI	NISHIMO	M	"
575	LOKOLE	TABISENGWA	F	"
576	MASOKA	ABEKYA	F	"
577	AKUMA	ABEKYA	M	"
578	BYAOMBE	BAELANYA		"
579	BAHINGWASE	YOHERI	F	KATUTA
580	NAKAMANA	NYIHASHA	M	"
581	SANGO MATO	MKALU	F	"
582	MMBANGO	LUANGA	F	"
583	MIRENGE	BAHATI	M	"
584	MIHIGO	BARUTI	F	"
585	BORA	BARUTI	F	"
586	LIPANDA	BARUTI	M	"
587	MUTOMBO	BARUTI	F	"
588	SHIAPATA	BARUTI	F	"

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589	SCHIAONA	BARUTI	F	KATUTA
590	APENDEKI	MIRENGE KASONGO	F	"
591	ESPERANCE	MIRENGE KASONGO	M	"
592	DESHATI	MIRENGE KASONGO	F	"
593	JEAN PIERRE	MIRENGE KASONGO	F	"
594	MACHOZI	MIRENGE KASONGO	F	"
595	SAIDI	MIRENGE KASONGO	M	"
596	SAKINA SOFIA	MIRENGE KASONGO	M	"
597	PADRI SUKARI	MIRENGE KASONGO	F	"
598	PRIMO	SWEDI	F	"
599	WEBALO	NGOMBE	M	"
600	MASUMBUKO	KABWIKA	F	"
601	MWASHAMBA	JOMBE	M	"
602	NANGYOKU	NGALULA	F	"
603	SAFARI	MBEKE	F	"
604	MALENGA	MMASSA	M	"
605	NALOEBO	N'EBUNDA	F	"
606	NAMWASHA	KIRENGE	F	"
607	NANGENDO	MUHERONA	F	"
608	FITINA	NASHAGALI	F	"
609	KABITI	KATILGUTA	F	"
610	MKUNIKINI	TOSHA	F	"
611	APENDEKI	GERARD	F	"
612	YOHANA	GERARD	M	"
613	KADOGO	JOMBE	M	"
614	MALEKANI	SUMAHILI	M	

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615	MMONGA	EHANGO	M	"
616	APENDEKI	LUMINA	M	KATUTA
617.	MUSA	LUMINA	M	"
618	YENEZA	LUMINA	F	"
619	AOCHI	LUMINA	M	"
620	BWENGE	LUMINA	M	

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
621	BALULU	LUMINA	M	KATUTA
622	MALENGA	PUPA	F	"
623	VUMI	PUPA	F	"
624	MAPWATA	PUPA	M	"
625	MAWAZO	PUPA	F	"
626	LEKUMU		M	"
627	ABABELE	MBELECHI	F	KASEKEZI
628	AMNAZO	ECHINA	F	"
629	EKYOCHI	SHINGONDE	M	"
630	SAMALENGE	MYENGE	M	"
631	YOHA	NA'LYENGE	F	"
632	WABALA	MLASHI	F	"
633	GANGO	W'ELOCHO	M	"
634	ZAINA	ATEMBO	F	"
635	MARIAMU	KISIMBA	F	"
636	SUZANA	ALONDA	F	"
637	TOBONGYE	APENDEKI	F	"
638	ELISHA	ANDO'OLO	M	"
639	SAFI	MUTREKWA	F	"
640	YELAMWA	ELISHA	F	"
641	CHENGA	MMANDAMA	M	"
642	YOSE	MAONYEGHO	F	"
643	FURAHA	SANGO	M	"
644	MOSHI	CHAMLUNGU	F	KASEKEZI
645	MAMBOLEO	WILONDJA	M	"
646	YOKI	MANGAIKO	F	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
647	MSAFIRI	ABEKYAMWALI	M	"
648	MWENELWATA	LUKABA	F	"
649	JACQUELINE	FANGO	F	"
650	ECHA	MMBEMBE	M	"
651	YAOHANA	OBEDI	M	"
652	MBELECHI	ABALE	M	"
653	ONGA-OBE	CLAUDE	M	"
654	ISAKA	MISABEO	F	"
655	SALIMA	AYOMBA	F	"
656	LELESIA	LEON	F	"
657	MALENGA	BIANGWA	F	"
658	LAHELI	NYASSA	M	"
659	ESOMBOLA	BULAHIMU	M	"
660	MBEUMO	ETANDO	M	"
661	ASSUMANI	ECHA	M	"
662	ZABULONI		M	KABUMBE
663	MONOKO		M	"
664	MU'OSA		M	"
665	MWALIMU	AMBELA	M	MUKWEZI
666	YOSEFU		M	"
667	BAHATI	MASUMBUKO	M	"
668	ETUNGANO		M	"
669	AMBAMBE	PILIMO	M	"
670	MAYANGA	ISHIBATWA	M	LUSAMBO
671	MAMBO		M	"
672	MARIE		F	NKANJAKOLO

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
673	KATERANYA	(Réfugié burundais)	M	BASHILUBA-NDA MBOKO
674	JULES		M	CITE II/MBOKO
675	MUKELA		M	CITE III/MBOKO
676	TUBEREZA	MASHAKO	M	MUNENE
677	AMSIINI	PIPA	M	"
678	MINEBWE	SHIABWE	M	"
679	KASIBA	KATUMBI	F	"
680	RWAKANA	NGUBANA	M	"
681	MAETA	MFAUME	M	"
682	TATU	BYAMUNGU	F	"
683	APOLINA	MITAMBA	F	"
684	BALYE	YONA	F	"
685	MFANJALA	TUBEREZA	M	"
686	WELONGO	SAIDI	M	"
687	ASUKULU	SANGO	M	"
688	NJONJO	APENDEKI	F	"
689	VINCENT	KITUNGANO	M	"
690	NISIMO	MAPENDA	F	"
691	MACHOZI	ABWE	F	"
692	MIRENGE	NGAVANWA	F	KAHAMA
693	MMUNGI	ENOKE	F	"
694	ANDRE	LOBONGYA	M	KAHAMA
695	ESPERANCE	JOHALI	F	"
696	BIBYANE	ITONGWA	F	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
697	ELISABETH	ITONGWA	F	"
698	AMDALA	TITO	M	"
699	SANGO	HONORINE	F	"
700	ALONDA	POPO	M	"
701	ASUKULU	POPO	M	"
702	MMONGA	POPO	M	"
703	JEAN MARIE	SHILA	M	"
704	SHIMO	SHILA	M	"
705	MWENELUKU	SHILA	M	"
706	HERI	MSASECHA	M	"
707	MTAMBALA	CHAMUNGU	M	"
708	MSAFIRI	LOTENGYA	M	"
709	BOLENGELWA	ALENGE	M	"
710	HASHA	ANDRE	F	"
711	LYAENDA	MNOBE	M	"
712	BENOIT	DANIEL	M	"
713	NATABU	APENDEKI	F	"
714	LWANGELA	HAMISI	M	"
715	LWAMBO	MBILIZI	M	"
716	KISEKEDI	LOTOELO	M	"
717	JEANNETTE	MUFAUME	F	NGALULA
718	ESUBE	GASTON	M	"
719	WAMAKANDA	WAESUBE	F	"
720	WILONDJA	WAESUBE	M	NGALULA
721	ALISA	WAESUBE	F	"
722	BOKABO	RAMAZANI	M	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
723	MWASHITE	ETABO	F	"
724	DIEUDONNE	WATEKWA	M	"
725	KULIYE	SHABANI	M	"
726	MINYEKO	BYASONGA	M	"
727	BYAUSA	BYASONGA	M	"
728	MWANGAZA	LUBENDA	F	"
729	MAIVUNO	NAMSEANGWA	F	"
730	TAMBWE	MLENJWE	M	"
731	JEANNE	BAIYE	F	"
732	ALISA	BITENDELO	F	"
733	NAMENGA	MMENGWA	M	"
734	FURAHA	NALUBELA	F	"
735	FARIALA	APATA	M	"
736	ABUBAKAN	MUSTAFA	M	AMBA (KAMBA)
737	ALLY	MOUSTPHAN	M	"
738	FATUMA	MOUSTPHAN	F	"
739	BILOMBELE	ANGELANI	F	"
740	ASENDE	MUNDA	M	"
741	EYANGANO	STEFANO	M	"
742	LO'IBUMBA	STEFAN	M	"
743	JOSEPHINE	NDOHI	F	"
744	JOSEPHINE	LUNGWE	F	"
745	MAHONESHO	LUNGWE	F	"
746	NAKYOYO	NAKITUMBA	F	AMBA (KAMBA)
747	RUNYURIRA	RUBARUBA	M	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
748	AMISSI	JUMA	M	"
749	MLASHI	MAKYAMBE	F	"
750	SOFIA	GERARD	F	"
751	NAMINYEKO	LWENDO	F	"
752	MLASHI	LOKELELO	F	"
753	JUJU	BUKUMBA	F	"
754	PETELO	LWEYA	M	"
755	MAPENDO	MASAMBA	F	"
756	SWEDI	RAMAZANI	M	"
757	MATONGO	ALIMASI	M	"
758	KAMPE	MULENDA	M	"
759	KAMPE	MMJOMBO	M	"
760	ABE	ANGELE	M	"
761	MWALIBOLA	BUSUNGU	F	"
762	BAHELANYA	MANYANGA	M	"
763	JACQUELINE	MTOCHA	F	"
764	WTU	ANGELE	F	"
765	MBAYA	BURISENGE	F	"
766	SOFIA	SHABANI	F	"
767	MTEE	EBELETE	F	"
768	TEKETEKE	RAMAZANI	M	"
769	BYAM'NONI	ROSA	F	"
770	RAMAZANI	ESUBE	M	"
771	RAJABU	LWENDO	M	"
772	ALULEA	AKYAKALA	M	AMBA (KAMBA)
773	JACQUES	SUNGULA	M	"

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NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
774	KEBEYO	SUNGULA	M	"
775	KASHINDI	SUNGULA	M	"
776	KALYAMTU	MAKOBOLA	M	"
777	BULIMWENGU	MASHAKA	M	"
778	OMBENI	JIMMY	M	"
779	KAMBEMBA	ASSUMANI	M	"
780	NEEMA	MAYAYA	F	"
781	TOSHA	KABEMBA	F	"
782	NDALA	MBILIZI	F	"
783	AMOSSI	MAHASHA	M	"
784	MWASHITI	RUHINDIZA	F	"
785	ASUKULU	PAUL	M	"
786	UNGWA	PAUL	M	"
787	DUNIA	JEROME	M	"
788	ELIE	JEROME	M	"
789	MWIBAKECHA	BARUANI	F	"
790	MARIA	ASSANI	F	"
791	MWASHITE	NALUSHENGE	F	"
792	ZABIBU	ONGWA	F	"
793	VICTORINE	STELA	F	"
794	TRESIA	NANGELI	F	"
795	BUKURU	SOBANUKA	M	"
796	NDAHO	BUMENGE	M	"
797	MCHUKIWA	NANDOLANI	F	"
798	ROZA	ZABIBU	F	AMBA (KAMBA)
799	MALENGA	TOTO	F	"

NO.	NOM	POST-NOM	SEXE	VILLAGE
800	NEEMA	ISHARA	F	"
801	MATONDO	RUHAYA	M	"
802	7 JEUNES GARCONS	Voir capita du village (*)	M	"
803	2 JEUNES GARCONS	Voir capita du village (*)	M	KABONSOZI/ MBOKO
804	4 ENFANTS (non identifiés)	Belle fille MIKOMA (*)		KALOMO
(*)	**Total: 362 personnes** **Total: 13 personnes** **Précé-: 439 personnes dent** **GRAND TOTAL DE 814 PERSONNES**			

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/494
30 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 APRIL 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999 by which the Council supported my decision to establish a United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, under the leadership of a representative of the Secretary-General (S/1999/233).

I have the honour to inform you of my decision to appoint Samuel Nana-Sinkam (Cameroon) as my Representative in Guinea-Bissau.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-12479 (E) 300499 300499

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/495
30 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 April 1999 (S/1999/494) concerning your decision to appoint Samuel Nana-Sinkam of Cameroon as your Representative in Guinea-Bissau has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken note of your decision.

(Signed) Alain DEJAMMET
President of the Security Council

99-12485 (E) 300499 300499

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/496
30 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 27 April 1999, NATO planes struck downtown Surdulica several times. Vast destruction was done and many civilians were massacred. Twenty people lost their lives, including 12 children aged between 5 and 12, which may not be the final count. Five hundred private homes and apartments were destroyed in a town of about 15,000 inhabitants.

This last crime against humanity has increased once again the number of civilian victims of NATO aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; the "humanitarian bombings" have now claimed over 1,000 innocent civilian lives in cities, towns and villages all over Yugoslavia. The sorry tally is topped by Aleksinac, Cuprija, Kragujevac, Nis and Kursumlija, and includes the international passenger train in the Grdelica Gorge, destruction of Serbian Television, the bombing of the refugee convoy on the Djakovica-Pec road, and refugee camps throughout Serbia providing shelter to refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

Every sortie of a NATO plane dropping its deadly load on the people of Yugoslavia will forever be remembered as a rupture of the fabric of our civilization at the threshold of the twenty-first century. Calling these crimes "collateral damage" or "consequences of unintentional errors", NATO spokesmen have sunk to a frenzy of equivocation and hypocrisy in a futile effort to justify the unjustifiable. Against the backdrop of shattered homes, schools, hospitals, maternity wards, heating plants, bridges, churches or monasteries, their brazen claim that NATO is not at war with the Serbian people stands out as a unique testament of sophistry and callous vacuity.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has addressed the United Nations on a number of occasions, requesting it to exercise its duty and protect a victim of aggression. On each and every occasion, the world Organization has failed to heed the call. What else ought to take place to prod it into action, and is the systematic destruction of a country and its people's past, present and future not enough?

The Yugoslav side expects you to urgently condemn the most recent crime that NATO has committed against innocent civilians, and thus to render a contribution to putting an end to the brutal aggression and preventing further destruction and suffering.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Charge d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/497
30 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, the letter dated 30 April 1999 from His Excellency Mr. Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concerning the arbitrary and illegitimate decision of the Council of the European Union to ban the shipment of oil and oil derivatives to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-12515 (E) 300499

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Annex

Letter dated 30 April 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to inform you and the Security Council of the arbitrary and illegitimate decision of the Council of the European Union to impose unilaterally a ban on the shipment of oil and oil derivatives to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as of other unilateral and coercive economic prohibitions and restrictions threatening the rights, property and economic interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its citizens. At the same time, the member States of the European Union call on, and pressure, other countries to join the implementation of these illegitimate measures against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The decision of the European Union constitutes a flagrant violation of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly of the principles of equality of States, as well as the principle of the work of the United Nations Security Council, the only competent body to consider and adopt coercive measures against a United Nations Member State. According to Article 53 of the Charter of the United Nations, no regional agency can take an enforcement action against a sovereign country without the authorization of the Security Council.

I recall that, by its resolution 53/4 of 14 October 1998, the General Assembly of the United Nations called on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures having the extraterritorial effects and affecting the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation and to respect the principles and obligations of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. The General Assembly of the United Nations calls by this resolution on all States that apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal and invalidate them as soon as possible.

Likewise, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations points out that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or other measures for the purpose of exerting pressure on another State in order to ensure in that way the subjugation of the realization of its sovereign rights.

The said measures of the European Union are also contrary to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki document and the Paris Charter of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

I wish to draw your attention and the attention of the Security Council that the consequences of the said decision of the European Union will be manifold and unforeseeable both for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its citizens and for the countries of the region. They will primarily affect the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, their human rights and social

and other living conditions of the population, which already suffers enormous consequences of the NATO aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

European Union measures will influence the further deepening of the economic and technological gap between the region and other parts of Europe, which is a basis of long-term destabilization of the region. All countries of our region already bear serious consequences and suffer enormous damage because of the cessation of navigation on the Danube, caused by the demolition of a number of bridges, as well as the destruction of main infrastructure communication lines, including European corridor E-10 whereby normal economic flows have been stopped, communication links interrupted, long-term trade exchange threatened, etc. At the same time, such a decision of the European Union is contrary to its declared regional approach based on the Royaumont Initiative for South-east Europe.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a Member State of the United Nations, calls on the Security Council of the United Nations to condemn the illegitimate decisions of the European Union on coercive economic measures against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, proclaim them null and void and demand that, in accordance with international legal norms, the unilateral illegal activities taken by the countries of the European Union against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia be ceased immediately.

(Signed) Zivadin JOVANOVIC

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/498
30 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 APRIL 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, herewith, the English translation of note verbale No. 642/217 dated 7 February 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran concerning the content of the letter dated 23 February 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and circulated as a document of the Security Council (S/1999/191).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hadi Nejad HOSSEINIAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note Verbale No. 642/217 dated 7 February 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran and has the honour to state that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the content of note verbale No. 192-80/04/034 dated 7 February 1999 from the Government of the United Arab Emirates flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and totally rejects it.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/933
S/1999/499
30 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 30 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 29 March 1999, I have the honour to draw your attention to a new violation of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia by a military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 26 April 1999.

On that day, one aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (F-4) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations.

The aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

As stated in my previous letters, these Turkish unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules, and at the same time are in contravention to the provisions of Security Council resolutions on Cyprus.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey, which demonstrate Turkey's blatant disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

I would like, once more, to underline that the present violations occurred after the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1217 (1998) and 1218 (1998), in which the Council called upon all States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. My Government expects that the Turkish side will show compliance with the provisions of these resolutions.

Such provocative actions are not conducive to reducing tension and run counter to the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998, within the framework of his Mission of Good Offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus.

Furthermore, the continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island, constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
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S/1999/500
3 May 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 MAY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 29 April 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. In it, he states that it is unjust that 30 per cent of the proceeds of the oil sold under the oil-for-food programme should be deducted in order to provide compensation. The basic humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people are affected by this practice, which represents a violation of its rights, foremost among which is the right to life. He urges you to take action to halt these deductions and allocate the sums involved to the urgent humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 29 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991 provides that compensation to be paid by Iraq shall not exceed 30 per cent of the annual value of its exports of petroleum and petroleum products.

In setting this percentage, the Security Council was guided by the report of the Secretary-General (S/22559) of 2 May 1991, which stated that Iraq should pay an established percentage of revenues receivable upon the resumption of oil exports once sanctions were lifted. Annual revenue was estimated at US$ 21 billion.

In this regard, we should like to make the following remarks:

1. Security Council resolution 986 (1995), paragraph 8 (c), provided that the same percentage of the funds deposited in the escrow account as that decided by the Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) should be transferred to the Compensation Fund, namely, not more than 30 per cent of the annual value of Iraq's exports of petroleum and petroleum products. Resolution 986 (1995) recognized the need to provide, as a temporary measure, for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people under the sanctions regime. Since the level of deductions should have been set lower than the maximum ceiling, the percentage being taken is unfair to Iraq both in law and in fact.

2. The percentage to be paid to the Fund must be reconsidered, in view of the fact that this percentage was calculated on the basis of revenues that could not be realized because of the continued imposition on Iraq of the tyrannical sanctions and the reduction in the level of oil exports. Furthermore, revenue has been reduced as oil prices have fallen.

3. The oil-for-food programme is intended to provide food and medicine; it is not an oil-for-compensation programme. The oil-for-food programme may in no way be considered as a lifting of the sanctions. Therefore, the allocation to the Compensation Fund of any sums raised through this programme must be considered as an abusive practice that should be halted forthwith, since Iraq is suffering from the sanctions that have still not been lifted after nearly nine years.

4. This procedure, if continued, will impoverish the Iraqi people for decades and penalize future generations just as much as existing generations, which have suffered severely from the prolonged sanctions and the foreign military aggression.

5. The majority of reports issued by United Nations agencies have affirmed that the oil-for-food programme has humanitarian purposes, and that revenues from oil exports are insufficient to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. Consequently, the programme has not been successful in its aim of materially reducing the difficulties faced by Iraq as a result of the tyrannical sanctions that have been imposed on the country for nearly nine years.

The 30 per cent currently paid to the Compensation Fund represents a serious and unjust obstacle to the implementation of the purposes of the purchase and distribution plan agreed under the Memorandum of Understanding. Furthermore, fluctuations in revenue during phase IV and the first half of phase V have meant that a large number of contracts vital to the urgent humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people have not been concluded.

The Government of Iraq affirms that the 30 per cent deduction paid to the Compensation Fund is unjust and prejudicial to the basic humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. It amounts to a violation of that people's human rights, foremost among which is the right to life.

I therefore urge you to take action to halt deductions for the purpose of so-called compensation from Iraqi monies that have been allocated for the provision of just a few of the urgent humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1999/501
3 May 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 MAY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I should like to refer to the letters of Ambassador Vladislav Jovanović, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations (S/1999/471 and S/1999/480), concerning the security issue of Prevlaka. The aforementioned letters contain a series of factually incorrect assertions.

It is not my intention to enter into a protracted debate so as to disprove the misconceptions asserted by Ambassador Jovanović, which can readily be refuted by cursory reference to the Secretary-General's report on Prevlaka (S/1999/404), as well as by oral reports to the United Nations Security Council by the United Nations Secretariat. Rather, I should like to register the serious concern of my Government in regard to two points made by Ambassador Jovanović in his letters.

My Government finds disturbing the proclaimed need of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to have a military checkpoint in the demilitarized zone in the area of Prevlaka and the intention not to resume bilateral negotiations on a permanent solution to the security issue of Prevlaka with my Government until NATO ceases its military operation.

As evidenced by its actions, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not, nor has it the intention to, respect bilateral agreements with the Republic of Croatia on the demilitarization of Prevlaka and relevant Security Council resolutions dealing with the same issue. Likewise, by announcing the unilateral cessation of bilateral negotiations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia directly contravenes those Security Council resolutions which urge the intensification of negotiations with the aim of reaching a permanent solution to the issue of Prevlaka. It is the firm position of my Government that the Security Council should send a clear message to the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that it shall not tolerate Yugoslav Army checkpoints in the demilitarized zone nor any other violations of the demilitarized zone or its resolutions.

Croatia strongly objects to the assertion of Ambassador Jovanović that it is using the current situation in the region in the advancement of its own

goals. Croatia is far from satisfied with developments in the region, which have already caused it significant economic losses. My Government deeply regrets all civilian casualties. However, Croatia has supported and continues to support the NATO humanitarian intervention in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as the last resort to protect the Albanian civilian population of Kosovo.

I should like to recall that Croatia is determined to resolve all outstanding security issues with its neighbours through peaceful means and in accordance with bilateral agreements and international law. Therefore, it is our duty as a Contracting Party to the agreements on the demilitarization of Prevlaka and as a subject of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the issue of Prevlaka to report on violations of the established demilitarized regime.

Another matter which I should like to bring to your attention and which is of particular concern for my Government is the fate of Antun Masle, a journalist of the Croatian weekly magazine Globus. Mr. Masle was apprehended on 20 April 1999 by military authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the absurd accusation of spreading defeatism and misinformation to the public, after one of his articles on the possible deployment of NATO ground forces published in Globus was also carried by the Montenegrin newspaper Dani. I call upon the Security Council to condemn the arbitrary apprehension of Antun Masle and to demand his immediate release.

I should like to request your assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Šimonović
Permanent Representative

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3 May 1999

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 3 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 30 April 1999 (A/53/933-S/1999/499), I have the honour to draw your attention to another violation of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by a military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 29 April 1999.

On that day, one aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (C-160), entered the Nicosia flight information region violating international air traffic regulations.

The aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting in a south-easterly direction. During the course of the day, the same aircraft re-entered the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus from a south-easterly direction, violated it once again and then returned to the Ankara flight information region.

As stated in my previous letters, there unauthorized Turkish intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention to the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey, which demonstrate Turkey's blatant disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

I would like, once more, to underline that the present violations occurred after the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1217 (1998) and 1218 (1998), in which the Council called upon all States to respect the sovereignty and

territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. My Government expects that the Turkish side will show compliance with the provisions of those resolutions.

Such provocative actions are not conducive to reducing tension and run counter to the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998, within the framework of his Mission of Good Offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus.

Furthermore, the continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/1999/503
3 May 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 3 MAY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States and United Kingdom aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued to violate Iraqi airspace between 23 and 30 April 1999 for the purposes of aggression, reconnaissance activities and provocation. These violations are detailed in the annex hereto.

I should be grateful if you would intervene with the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the States that facilitate these acts of aggression, namely, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to such actions, which threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq and constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law.

These actions continue to cause death and injury to hundreds of civilians as well as damage to public and private property. Through the contemptible support which they provide to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are fully abetting the acts of aggression against Iraq, and hence must bear international responsibility for these acts.

The Republic of Iraq reaffirms its right, as prescribed by law, to seek compensation for the damage which it and the Iraqi people have sustained as a result of these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASSAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Violations committed by United States and United Kingdom aircraft and damage caused from 23 to 30 April 1999

1. Northern region: 126 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 600 to 1,100 metres, over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Rawanduz and Baibo.

2. Southern region: 263 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 700 to 1,100 metres, over the following cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Dayr, Nasrah, Amarah, Shatrah, Hayy, Kut, Umm Qasr, Lasaf, Qala't Salih, Diwaniyah, 'Afak, Hawr al-Hammar, Ansab, Najaf, Rifa'i, Shatrah and Ashbijah.

3. At 0950, 1141, 1154, 1404 and 1430 hours on 21 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, overflying the region of Umm Qasr.

4. At 1111, 1129, 1137, 1141, 1156 and 1214 hours on 22 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft violated Iraqi airspace over the region of Umm Qasr.

5. At 0840 hours on 23 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace penetrated Iraqi airspace. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s and flew 66 sorties (44 coming from Saudi airspace and 22 coming from Kuwaiti airspace). They overflew areas of Amarah, Nasiriyah, Salman, Qurnah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih and Lasaf, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1725 hours.

6. At 1400, 1458, 1500, 1506 and 1514 hours on 24 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft violated Iraqi airspace over Umm Qasr.

7. At 1415 on 24 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace penetrated Iraqi airspace, overflying the southern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. These aircraft flew 16 sorties (4 coming from Saudi airspace and 12 coming from Kuwaiti airspace), overflying areas of Amarah, Basrah, Dayr, Qurnah, Artawi and Lasaf, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1540 hours.

8. At 1355 hours on 25 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraqi airspace in the northern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. They flew 19 sorties, overflying areas of Irbil, Dohuk, Baibo, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Mosul, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1545 hours.

9. At 1400, 1456, 1530 and 1602 hours on 25 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, overflying the region of Umm Qasr.

10. At 1420 hours on 25 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. They included F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and Tornadoes. They flew 85 sorties (48 coming from Saudi airspace and 37 coming from Kuwaiti airspace), overflying areas of Amarah, Basrah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Artawi and Qal'at Salih, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 2300 hours.

11. At 1505 hours on 26 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. They flew 29 sorties (21 coming from Saudi airspace and 8 coming from Kuwaiti airspace), overflying areas of Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Salman, Qal'at Sukkar and Jalibah, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1630 hours.

12. At 1500 hours on 26 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Turkish airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the northern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. They flew 24 sorties, overflying areas of Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Mosul, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1825 hours.

13. At 1405 hours on 27 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Turkish airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the northern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. They flew 31 sorties, supported by an Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft coming from inside Turkish airspace. These aircraft overflew areas of Irbil, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Aqrah and fired two projectiles at a public services installation situated in the area of [illegible], killing one person, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1725 hours.

14. At 1040 hours on 28 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. They flew 32 sorties (22 coming from Saudi airspace and 10 coming from Kuwaiti airspace), supported by two AWACS guidance aircraft coming from Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft coming from Kuwaiti airspace. These aircraft overflew areas of Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Artawi, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Busayyah and Hayy, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1326 hours.

15. At 1400 hours on 29 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Turkish airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the northern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. These aircraft, supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft, overflew areas of Irbil, Rawanduz, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho, Mosul and Aqrah, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1730 hours.

16. At 1446 hours on 29 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. These aircraft, supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft coming from inside Saudi airspace, flew 35 sorties (31 coming from Saudi airspace and 4 coming from Kuwaiti airspace), overflying areas of Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Busayyah, Hayy, Hawr al-Hammar and Maymunah, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1115 hours.

17. At 1350 hours on 30 April 1999, United States and United Kingdom aircraft coming from Turkish airspace violated Iraqi airspace in the northern region. They included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. These aircraft, supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft, flew 29 sorties, overflying areas of Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Mosul, before being intercepted by our air defence units, which forced them to turn back at 1745 hours.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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3 May 1999

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LETTER DATED 3 MAY 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ERITREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit a document of an Agreement reached between the State of Eritrea and the Republic of the Sudan on 2 May 1999 in Doha, Qatar.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tesfa Alem SEYOUM
Chargé d'affaires

99-12662 (E) 030599

/...

Annex

Agreement

As part of the good offices being made by the State of Qatar to reach a solution for the existing differences between the State of Eritrea and the Republic of the Sudan, and in keeping with the traditional ties and historical relations between the two neighbouring peoples; and

In response to the mediation by the State of Qatar aiming to establish security and stability in both countries and in the Horn of Africa, and in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two countries in Doha on 10 November 1998,

A summit meeting was held in Doha on Sunday, 2 May 1999, between Issaias Afewerki, President of the State of Eritrea, Omar Hassan Al-Basheer, President of the Republic of the Sudan, and Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar. Whereas they agreed to the following:

1. Restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries.

2. Respecting international laws and customs regulating peaceful co-existence and good-neighbourly relations among countries and peoples.

3. Respecting the political choices of both countries and peoples, and refraining from adopting a policy of exporting ideologies and seeking to impose them.

4. Refraining from hosting or organizing regional or international conferences that aim to adopt policies or coordinate tasks posing a threat to the security and stability of neighbouring countries.

5. Working to resolve the remaining differences between the two countries through peaceful means.

6. Establishing joint committees between the two countries to examine the remaining issues, especially those related to security, and implement what has been agreed upon in this Agreement.

Signed at Doha on 16/1/1420 H.
Corresponding to 2/5/1999 G.

President of the State of Eritrea
(Signed) Issaias AFEWERKI

President of the Republic of the Sudan
(Signed) Omar Hassan AL-BASHEER

Emir of the State of Qatar
(Signed) Hamad bin Khalifa AL-THANI